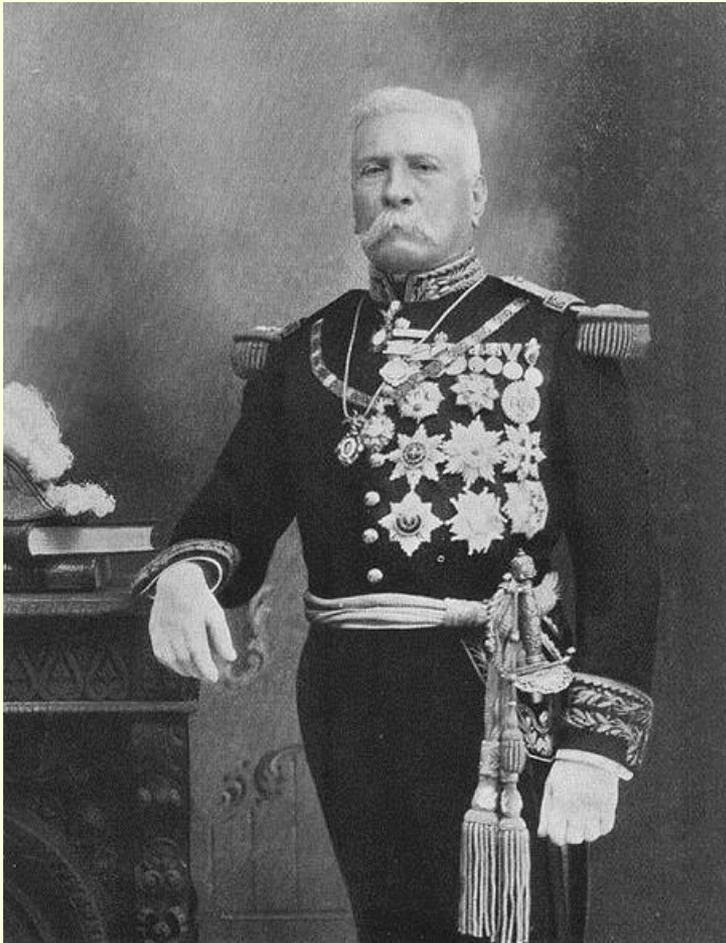


Mexican Revolution

Biggest goal for most = land redistribution

Causes of the Mexican Revolution



Porfirio Díaz (1876-1910)

- Reign of Porfirio Díaz
 - Ruled as a dictator
 - 1876-1911
 - “New Creoles”
 - Modernized Mexico

Foreign investment (economic imperialism).



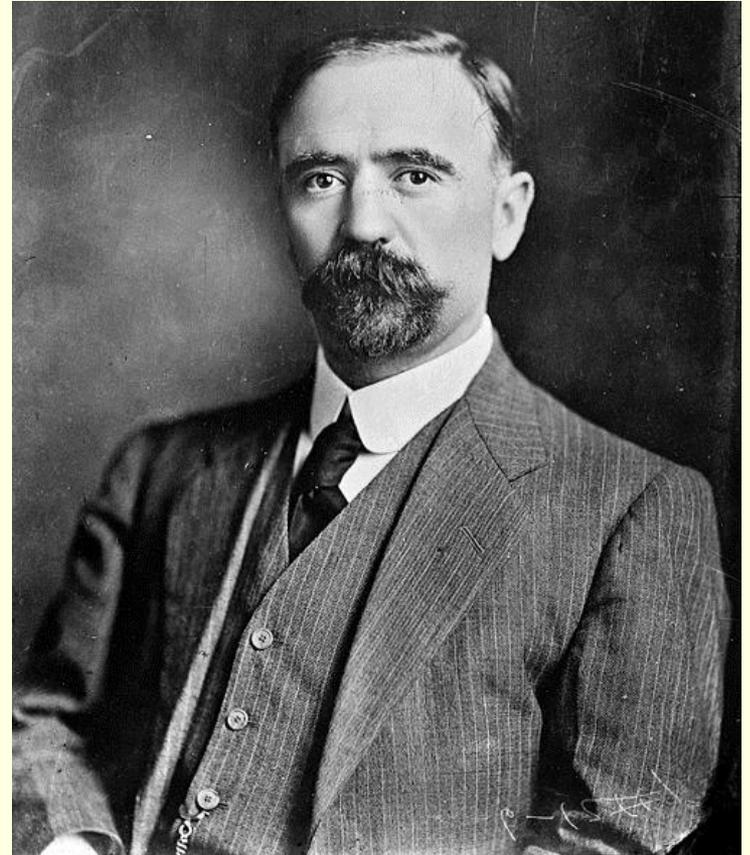
- Under Diaz Mexico industrialized
 - Needed foreign investment
 - Railroads
 - Foreign owned agribusinesses
 - Huge textile factories
 - Diaz ruled oppressively
 - Rural Police
 - Federal troops
 - Created stability to keep getting foreign money.
 - Hurt most Mexican peasants and factory workers.

Mexico in 1910

- Dictatorship
- Foreigners profiting
 - Owned factories and large farms
- Mexican elites doing very well.
 - Large land owners as well.
- No real elections
- Mexican workers suffered
 - Low wages and wages declining
- 95% of Mexico's rural population did not own land.

Start of the Revolution

- Election of 1910
 - Francisco Madero ran against Díaz
 - Díaz had Madero arrested on election day
- Madero called for Díaz to be overthrown
 - Movement supported by peasants and the middle class
- Díaz forced to resign in May 1911

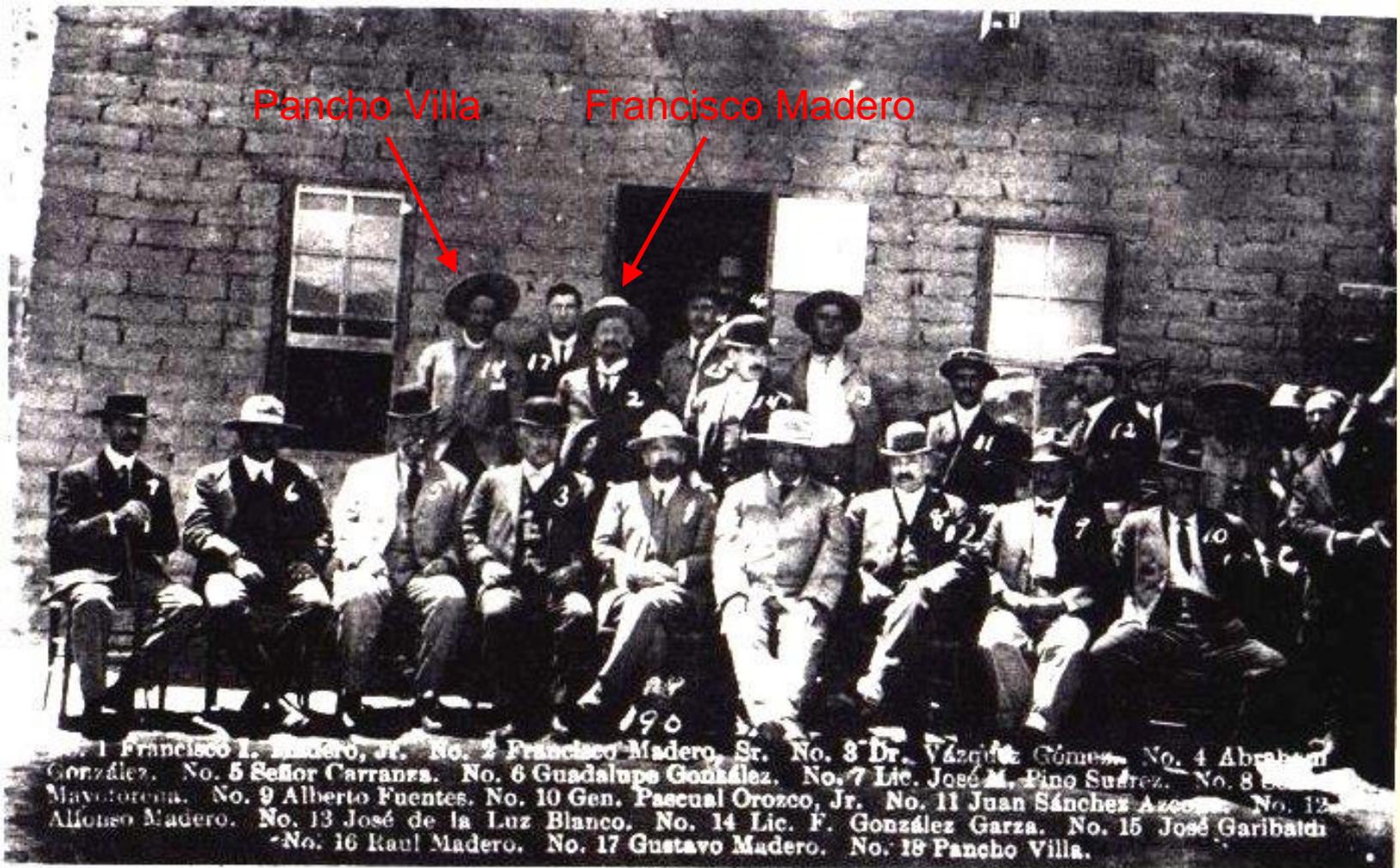


Francisco Madero (1911-1913)

Biggest goals of revolutionaries

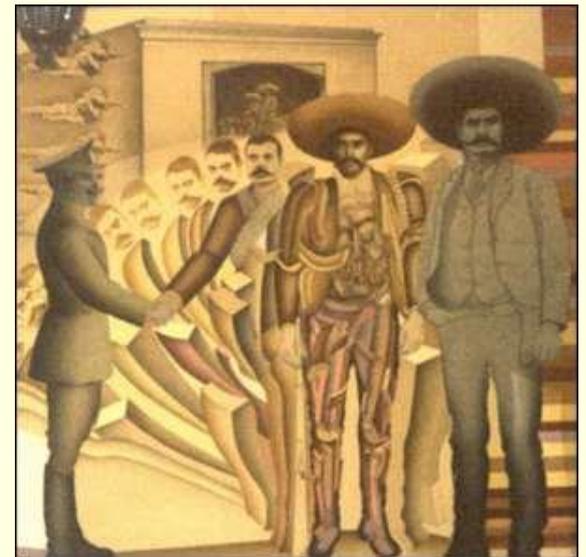
- **Land redistribution**
 - **The masses wanted land**
- **Overthrow dictatorship**
 - **Universal suffrage**
- **Education for the masses.**

Mexican Revolutionaries (1910)



The Revolution Spreads

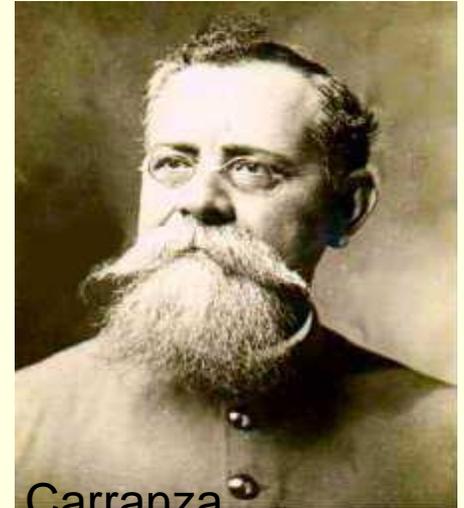
- Madero was unprepared
- Lack of land reforms led to open rebellion
 - Emiliano Zapata
 - “Land and Liberty”
 - South
 - Pancho Villa
 - North



Mural to Zapata in Cuba

The Revolution Continues

- Fighting was bloody and brutal.
- U.S. involved
 - Troops occupied Veracruz
 - U.S. invasion of Mexico to “get” Villa.
 - Villa invaded the U.S.
- Succession of leaders.
 - Most championed land redistribution policies.
- These leaders were usually killed.

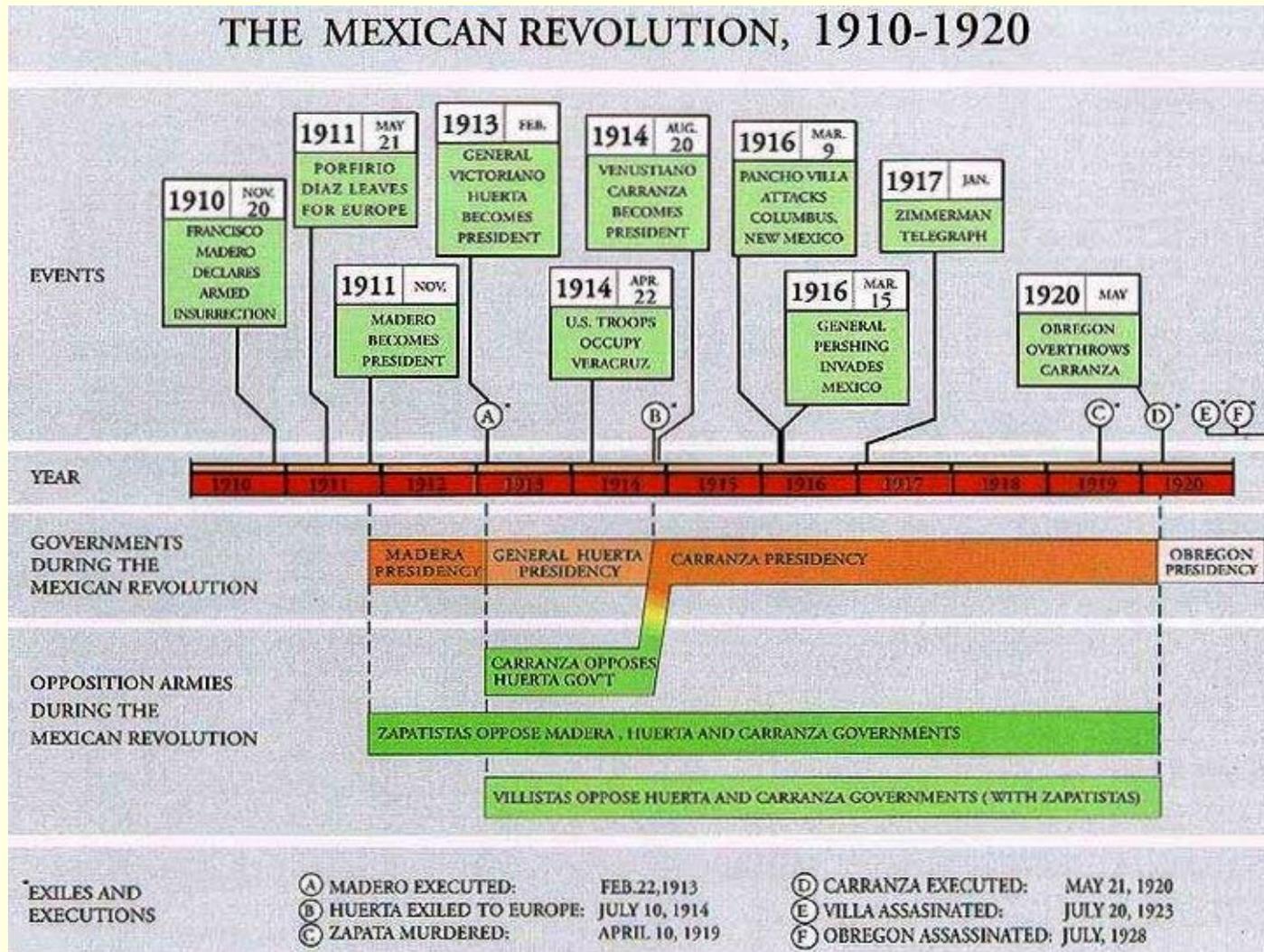


Carranza



Obregon

Timeline of the Revolution



Women in the Revolution

■ Intellectuals

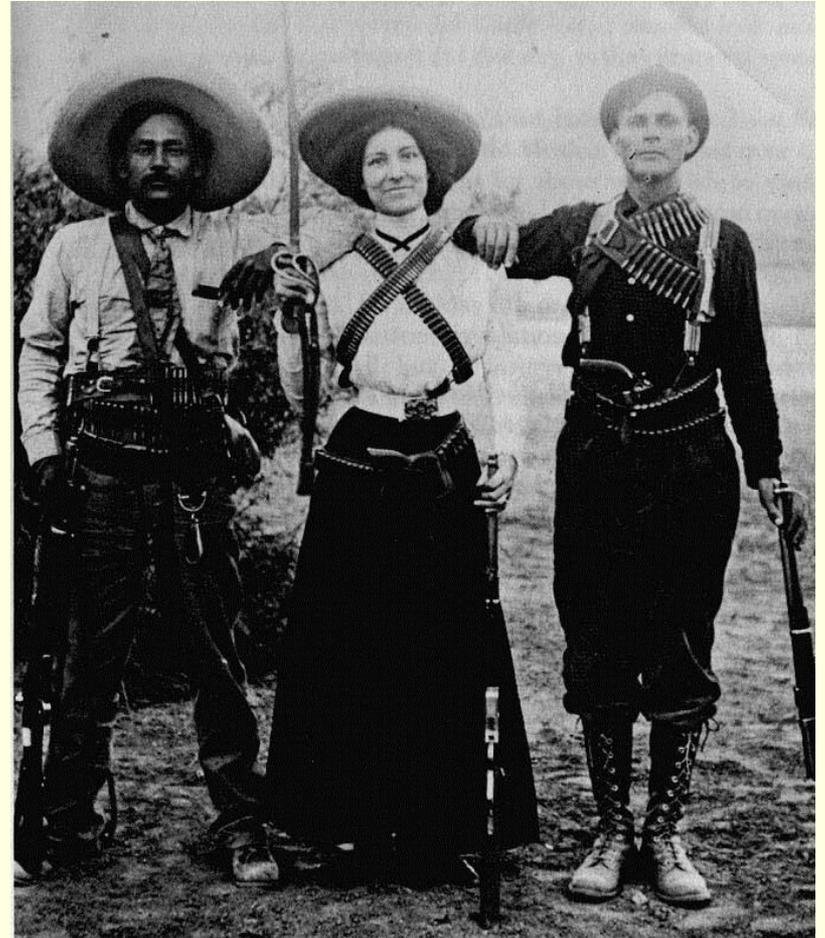
- Called for equal rights, women's suffrage, and other reforms
 - (women not granted full suffrage until 1953).
- Often endured threats, imprisonment, etc.

■ Soldaderas

- Served as nurses, cooks, foraged for food, washed clothes and other services
- Served in the rebel army and the federal army

■ Women Soldiers

Women in the Revolution



Women in the Revolution



Aftermath of Revolution: Destruction

- Over one million people died
- Revolution lacked a plan, a philosophy, intellectual leadership, or political parties
- Farming, ranching, and mining economies were destroyed
 - Oil industry improved during revolution
- No major bank or newspaper survived

Constitution of 1917

- Conferred strong powers to the president
- Laid basis for land reform
 - No major redistribution until 1934
- Government ownership of mineral and water resources
- New labor laws
 - No major labor laws until 1931
- Placed restrictions on the church and clergy
 - Church went on strike in 1926

Aftermath Continued

- Alvaro Obregón (1920-1924)
 - Built schools and encouraged nationalism
- Mexico becomes a single-party system
 - Party of Revolutionary Institutions (PRI)
 - Dominated politics until 2000
- Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940)
 - Redistributed 45 million acres of land
 - 253 million would be redistributed by 1984
 - Promoted economic nationalism
 - Nationalized railroads (1937) and oil (1938)